

DID DINOSAURS BECOME HUMMINGBIRDS? Genesis 1:9-13; 20-21; 24-25

INTRODUCTION: The title question for today's message is not to be taken lightly, nor is it intended to mislead thinking people. It is rather, one way to call attention to the current explanation of what happened to dinosaurs. The common teaching is that they did not become extinct, but rather evolved wings, grew feathers and became birds. They became the "dino-birds". The basic concept behind this view is that fossilized remains of some dinosaurs indicated they developed hollow bones and feathers and were found in brooding positions. "They had many other qualities in common with modern-day birds, but they obviously still had a long way to go". "The history of the non-avian (non flying) dinosaurs still differed substantially from the modern birds and, they evolved no later than the first birds."

The dino-bird evolutionary theory of dinosaurs is so common that one can find unlimited sties by checking the internet. The universities of Minnesota, Florida State university, Montana State University and American Museum of Natural History are listed most often in support of this position. The question to be asked is: Should we believe in the "mistaken extinction" of dinosaurs or did they sprout wings, turn into birds and fly away—into your back yards?

I. EXEGESIS OF GENESIS 1:9-13

A. THE TEACHING AND APPLICATION OF THE TEXT

1. God created matter.
2. God arranged matter in usable form
3. God instilled life in some matter making it movable.
4. God created living matter capable of reproducing after its kind.
5. God limited the variations of reproduction to "after its kind", meaning, (Hebrew, *min*) and not capable of variations into other "kinds" as required for evolution to be an explanation for kinds, families, species, etc.

B. THE APPEARANCE OF LIFE IN ORIGINAL CREATION

1. Genesis 1:9, Life followed the establishment of an earth/water separation.

2. Genesis 1:10, Life needed dry ground and water for it to continue as “good” and capable of reproduction.

3. Genesis 1:11, The first life forms created were not conscious, but were needed for the sustaining of later conscious animal life.

4. Genesis 1:12, Even non-intelligent life was designed by God to reproduce after its kind in order to perpetuate its species.

II. EXEGESIS OF GENESIS 1:20, 21

- A. Living animal life was created species with the sudden appearance of age, capable of sustaining its own life with previously created plants and herbs.
- B. Animal life included marine, fowl and water mammals. As with plant life, these animals were said to be created with the capacity of reproducing after their kind. The statement is clearly to teach that they could not reproduce in any other manner! They could not become something different.
- C. At creation every type of created animal and plant had its own DNA molecular complexity. This “seed” identified the life form, enabled it to prorogate itself and kept it from becoming anything else.
- D. Nothing in scripture supports the evolutionary idea that all life formed in a common primate life pool and continued change into millions of plants and animals.
- E. Since many plant forms require bees and insects to pollinate and perpetuate themselves, their existence could not have taken place with “days” being over long indefinite periods of time since the needed pollinators were not created until the sixth day.
- F. Notice that flying “winged” animals were created at the same time that other very large animals were created. They existed together without changing from smaller to larger or larger to smaller, flying to non-flying, etc.
- G. While the Biblical account would provide for wide variations within its kind, it would not permit any understanding that it could leave its kind to become something quite different. A dinosaur would not become a bird!

III. EXEGISES OF GENESIS 1:24, 25

- A. As God created additional life that was mobile and capable of reproduction, He also added consciousness into the otherwise

- already complexity of living matter. With consciousness came the ability to act with purpose and choice.
- B. Living creatures include cattle, creeping things and beasts of the field. All three were created at the same time without struggle for survival or mutating into each other.
 - C. Great sea animals were mentioned first in this text and may include some extinct sea life as well. This may include dinosaurs that lived in water as well as large land animals.
 - D. Large animals are first in creation, contrary to evolutionary teachings that make them descendents of less complicated life forms.

IV. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE DINOSAURS?

- A. The most common sense answer to the nearly total extinction of dinosaurs is that they did not survive the universal flood recorded in Genesis chapter six. If a pair of dinosaurs was taken onto the ark, it is likely the immediate food supply needed for the animals may not have been sufficient for their survival.
- B. The flood is also the only realistic explanation for the rapid burial of these large animals necessary for fossilization. Without rapid burial the animal would deteriorate rather than fossilize. An example of this would be the largest American animal, the American buffalo. Over seven and a half million of these animals were intentionally killed in 1873 in the plains states. Yet, because they had no needed immediate burial phenomena, like the flood, their remains disappeared from history. These animals were once so numerous that they numbered in the millions and it is recorded by witnesses that it was like the whole plains states moving as if in constant motion as the great herd grazed. Yet, no fossils tell this story.

V. IS THERE ANY EVIDENCE THAT DINOSAURS AND MAN COEXISTED?

A. SCRIPTURAL EVIDENCE

1. Job 40:1-41:34
2. In the conversation between Job and God, God asked Job if he would presume to give instruction to God, who makes only wise judgments (40:8) and made the most powerful animals (40:15 and 41:1).
3. The mighty animals God called to Job's attention were the behemoth and the leviathan. Job clearly understood these animals and must have seen them during his lifetime.
4. The behemoth grazed like an ox (40:15) but had mighty legs (40:16), a tail like a cedar tree (40:17), bones like iron (40:18). The most

powerful of God's creation (40:19) lived in water and could survive any flood (40:21-24).

5. Job no doubt was aware of a great sea monster-type dinosaur that had survived the flood and was still alive in Job's day. Job is the earliest book of the Bible, written about 1500 BC, shortly following the flood.

6. The animal described is often said to be an elephant. However, notice that this dinosaur had a tail like a cedar tree! If there is anything that disqualifies this animal from being an elephant it is the obvious tail comparison. Unlike the dinosaur of Job's experience, the elephant has a huge nose and wimpy tail! The dinosaur is about twenty times the size of an elephant.

7. The leviathan was an animal that could not be domesticated or controlled by humans (41:1). This sea monster is not the common crocodile. These two animals were survivors of the flood that became extinct later.

8. There is biblical evidence that some pre-flood dinosaurs survived the flood and were observed by man. These animals were the greatest created by God (40:19).

B. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

1. Evidence that man and dinosaurs coexisted may be observed in the many ancient cave drawings depicting dinosaurs.

2. additional evidence may be observed in the many places where human footprints and the footprints of dinosaurs appear together and at times on top of each other. In the United State these sites may be seen in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois. While many are led to believe these tracks are man-made hoaxes, they have been authorized by paleontologists and pronounced as genuine.

VI. REASONS FOR OPPOSITION TO CREATION/FLOOD EVIDENCE

A. UNREGENERATE REASONING THAT REPLACES REVELATIONAL INFORMATION.

B. REJECTION OF A DIVINE CREATOR, I Corinthians 1:18-28

C. BELIEF IN A CLOSED UNIVERSE, II Peter 3: 3-9

D. BLINDED MINDS, II Corinthians 4:3-6